

SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1894.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose

### The New Classification.

In the Senate of the United States at the present time there are forty Populista Their names were disclosed by the vote against striking out the Populist income tax sections of the Tartiff bill:

tax sections of the Tariff bill:

William V. Ailen, Neb., James E. Jones, Ark.

William V. Ailen, Neb., James E. Jones, Ark.

James H. Berry, Ark.,

J. S. C. Binchburn, Ky.

J. S. C. Binchburn, Ky.

N. C. Binchburn, Ky.

N. C. Binchburn, Ky.

N. C. Binchburn, Ky.

J. N. Camden, W. Va.

J. M. Camden, W. Va.

J. M. Camden, W. Va.

John W. Bantel, Va.

C. J. Fauthner, W. Va.

John B. Goorge, Miss.

K. Hansbrongh, N. B., Goorge G. Vest, Mo.

Eppa Hunton, Va.

John L. M. Irby, S. C.

Thos. J. Jarvin, N. C. E. D. White, Cal.

Forty Populists! Socialism is making

Forty Populists! Socialism is making headway toward Anarchy!

In the Senate of the United States at the present time there are three Democrata,

David B. Hill, New York. Edward Murph. Jr., New York. James Smith, Jr., N. J. And in the Senate of the United States at the present time there are two cowards:

Arthur P. Gorman, Md. George Gray, Del There are other cowards whose names might go with these. But these cowards are conspicuous; so conspicuous that they

### The Question of Endorsing the Cleve land Administration.

The Democrats in many of the States are greatly puzzled as to the most judicious ethod of dealing with Mr. CLEVELAND and his Administration in their respective platforms. As convention after convention meets, the question comes home with unpleasant force to those who are loyally concorned for the future of their party.

The omission of all reference to national Administration for which the party is responsible, is an unusual thing; a rebuke so marked as to amount almost to a confession of hopelessness in the pending campaign. This argument is effectively used by the cuckoos everywhere in favor of an outright declaration of admiration for Mr. CLEVELAND and of continued confidence in his leadership. And yet, even if political expediency requires such an utterance, what can committees on resolutions say, at the same time keeping within the bounds of truth? To ignore Mr. CLEVE-EAND altogether, confining the platform to State issues; to denounce Mr. CLEVELAND as a recreant and inefficient leader, and thus to lend aid and comfort to the Republicans; to dispose of Mr. CLEVELAND with a few lukewarm and perfunctory phrases, which is nearly as bad, from the point of view of partisan expediency, as a direct repudiation; or to the bull by both horns and dwell enthusiastically, if mendaciously, upon the success of a leadership which is making Democratic States Republican as surely as the departing sun changes day into night: such are some of the various courses available to the perplexed managers of local Democracy. There has been a vast amount of public discussion already in several States as to the best plan to adopt. Nobody has hit upon it yet.

State conventions were held on Wednes day in Pennsylvania and in Illinois, and on Thursday in Arkansas, Michigan, and Vermont. In none of the States was the problem satisfactorily solved. The Pennsylvania platform is a direct contradiction of itself in this respect, and is thereafter a long discussion between that part of the party which wanted Mr. CLEVELAND praised at all hazards, and that part of the party which demanded that the truth about Mr. CLEVELAND should be told at whatever risk, compromised upon this astonishing resolution : "We endorse the action of President CLEVELAND, and the public services of all Democrats in executive and legislative stations, in all things that they have done to give force and effect to the principles of the party as laid down by the Chicago Convention of 1892." That amounts, of course, to saying: "If the CLEVELAND Administration has done anything fit to be praised, we praise it." Vermont and Michigan adopted the perfunctory plan. In Arkansas the President's name was hooted out of the Convention, and out of sight.

To future Democratic conventions which may have to deal with this troublesome and difficult question, we submit the follow ing as a form of endorsement containing all of the necessary adjectives of enthusiasm and admiration, and, at the same time, misleading in its effect upon the mind of no voter who gives two minutes' serious at tention to its phraseology:

Bracked, That the success of Guorea Clavelane's Administration and the President's services to Demon-racy are matters as glorious as they are true, and as but as they are gischous. It has been a Democratic Administration without qualification. Unawarving adperence to the principles of the party as declare by the Cajeago Convention of 1892; hor tion of the piedges upon which the Democracy elected its candidates; wiedom and fromman in the management of domestic affairs; patriotic Americanism in our foreign policy; uncompromising steadfastness in resistance to the encroscoments of socialism and anarchy were confidently expected of Procident Claralism's Administration by the Democrats of this State. We unhesitatingly soderes tateg rity, fidenty, wiedom, patriottam, and courage,

It appears to us that this is a better way out of the difficulty than was adopted either in Pennsylvania or in Illinois, and perhaps better than the Arkansas plan.

# An A. P. A. Candidate.

In the municipal election of 1891 in Chieago a candidate alleged to be an advocate of those principles or prejudices which constitute the foundation of the "A. P. A.," and supported generally by those sharing them, received 24,000 votes for the office of Mayor in a poil of 183,000, 47,000 votes having been cast for the Republican candidate, 89,000 votes for the two Democratic candidates, and 23,000 votes for the Socialist nominee. He was not only defeated but failed to get a "place" in the municipal handicap of that year. There are 260,000 voters in Chicago, almost equally divided between those native and those naturalized. Among the latter are 45,000 Germans, 23,000 Irish, 11,000 Swedish, 8,000 English, 7,000 Canadians, 7,000 Russian and Polish, 6,000 Bohemian, 5,000 Norwegian, 2,500 Scotch, and 2,300 Danish.

The number of votes cast in New York city at the last Presidential election was 286,000, equivalent at the present ratio of crease to about 300,(0) this year, of whom 160,000 åre native-Lorn and 140,000 natural-

ised voters. These are the chief subns of the naturalised voters of New York: Irish-American 70,000, German-Amerlean 55,000, Russian and Polish-American 15,000, Italian-American 12,000, Hungarian-American 2,000. There are, relatively, as few Scandinavian voters in New York as there are Italian-American voters in Chicago. The American preponderance of nativeborn voters is 20,000 in New York, but that figure does not correctly present the division between the native-born and naturalized voters, an absolute majority of the native-born voters here being of foreign parentago.

Could a candidate nominated for Mayor of New York by an organization responding to the demands or acquiescing in the tenets of the "A. P. A." receive as many as 24,000 votes in the city of New York?

New York is more cosmopolitan in character than Chicago, or indeed than any other American city. The voting population is more diversified; the agreement of the voters to exclude such question is more thorough-ly accepted and has been longer in force.

Neither political party in New York, with the Governorship for three years at stake, could afford to make a nomination which, whatever its local effect might be, would prove disastrous to the prospects of that party in the State. The great majority of the voters of New York city are absolutely and unconditionally opposed to any " A. P A." candidate, and not the least difficulty from which such a nominee would suffer would be his inability to get native-born Americans to vote for him.

The city of New York is not an encouraging field for "A. P. A." proselyting on political grounds, and the changes in population make it less so each year.

### The Rebuke of Pennsylvania

Since the preparation of the Populist-Reublican tariff was begun in Congress last December, there have been many expressions of dissent from indignant Democrats, speaking individually or in concert, and from disgusted newspapers. No harsher ondemnation, however, has been visited on the income tax than that coming from the Democratic organization of Pennsylvania through the nomination of Col. SINGERLY, the editor of the Philadelphia Record.

The Record has been in the forefront of Democrate whose partisanship was sufficiently genuine for them to speak out against their party's betrayal to Populism. Col. SINGERLY has been the eloquent and persistent opponent of the income tax. If all the denunciations of this outrage during this anomaicus campaign were collected here, there would be none more clear and unreserved in its conviction than this which was first heard from his office:

"Never from the time of Jayranson to the preshour has the Democratic party failed to denounce i Federal income tax as mischievous and unconstitu tienal. This income tax provision in the pending Tariff bill has been foisted upon the Democratic party in contemptuous defiance of its platform and in vic lation of its provisions."

No one has expressed, either, a more irreconcilable opposition to this unwarranted innovation in our system of taxes than is found in the following extract from the same newspaper, printed only the week before Col. SINGERLY was nominated:

"The States are not permitted by the Constitution to levy taxes on imports. The Federal Government is set permitted by the Constitution to levy direct taxes in incomes. Let both Federal and State Government keep within their respective spheres of action."

The platform of the Pennsylvania Demo crats which declares for the principles of the Democratic party, and especially for those enunciated in 1892, is doubly fortified by the nomination of such a stalwart Demo crat as Col. SINGERLY for Governor.

# The Beginning of Anarchy.

Both duty and prudence require that at this time Governments, legislators, officers and administrators of the law, political leaders and teachers, and all religious min isters should unite in opposition to the enemies of civilized order who are now openly or insidiously fanning the natural ent of humanity to n cendlary flame which will destroy the whole framework of society.

These foes of civilization must be met squarely and conquered absolutely. They are seeking to overawe society by threats of violence and by actual assassination. wholesale slaughter, rapine, and bloody revenges for punishment legally meted out to their kind. Their plan is to extort their lawless demands by terrorizing society. They do not ask for fayors, but come like a highwayman to selze whatever they want under the threat of death. They make no discrimination between forms of government whether these be popular or monarchical, absolutist or democratic. Their warfare is against all government, all law, and all property. As JUSTUS SCHWAB said, speak ing for them, President Cannor deserved his assassination by the Anarchist Santo because he had not interfered with the execution of two condemned Anarchists by pardoning them, in spite of their atrocious and acknowledged crimes. By that he means that whoever stands in the way of the Anarchist's purposes, resisting them instead of yielding to them, merits assassingtion at their hands, whether he be Emperor. King, President, a humble officer of the law, or a property holder whose possessions ar under the protection of the civilized order. How can there be any parley with such miscreants? How can society stop for a moment to consider demands made under their threats? The only thing to do is to crush them out as a breed noxious to the human kind. It is cowardly surrender to attempt to conciliate them. If they get the blackmail it will only stimulate them to further violence in extortion.

Anarchism is the extreme conclusion of socialistic and communistic arguments insincerely accepted by many demagogues and honestly justified by sentimental philosophers touched by the inevitable hardship of human existence. It is the actual and practical fulfilment of the dream of the Socialist. It is the logical consequence of

At such a time as this, therefore, it is a high crime against civilization to encourage this anarchistic assault on the basis of civilized society, or property and its rights. It is social incendiarism to add fuel to the

flame kindled for the destruction of the social order. Such fuel is the income tax which has been inserted in the Tariff bill that, to the disgrace of the name of Democracy, is of nominal Democratic authorship and is receiving the support of a Congress elected as Democratic. It is an incendiary measure devised and pushed solely because it is such. It was introduced and it is advocated to gratify the spirit of envy, jealousy, and malice aroused against the more successful of society, against property and its ac cumulation. It is in the Tariff bill for no other purpose. It is not for revenue, but for reveage. It is there simply for the purpose of establishing a precedent for further assaults on property in the future. Its spirit is distinctly anarchistic. It is direct-

ed against all property holders in its logical consequences, and not morely against those with whom its particular discrimination begins. It establishes the most dan gerous and pernicious principle ever intro-duced into American legislation. It is the first step in the march toward an attempt to destroy the social order; and the leader in this incendiarism was GROVER CLEVE-LAND. He prepared the way by inflaming the passions of the unsuccessful against the successful, and thus he has made himself the most mischlevous and disintegrating force which has ever appeared in American politics. It is not merely that his course has tended toward the destruction of the Democratic party, but that its end, if it were reached, would be the destruction of American civilization. Of course, that was not his intentional purpose. He has simply gone ahead blindly and unphilosophically He did not know what he was about. He did not know that he was preaching doe trines fatal to the security of society. He was only electioneering.

Senator HILL in opposing this measure. conceived and constructed in sympathy with inconsiderate preachments of Mr. CLEVE. LAND, is rendering to the Democratic party a service for which his name will be held in honor by the Democracy, and is performing a duty which entitles him to lasting distinction as a defender of American civilization.

### Now.

Although Senator HILL's efforts to sustain a fundamental Democratic principle have not been rewarded so far with due success, he is not defeated. Essential Democracy is imperishable. It must live forever and finally it must prevail. For those who engage in such a contest as that in which Senator HILL has been engaged, there is no such thing as genuine defeat. There is noth-

ing but disgrace for the victors. Victory has not yet been gained, however, and if it comes at all it must come with disgrace deeper yet.

The late Democratic Convention in Michigan reposed gratefully in the sorrel shade of the Hon. Don Minabilis Dickinson's Early Cale onian sideshow whiskers. The Michigan forests are unprotected, but what of it, as ong as that more delectable wood is visited tenderly by all the winds of heaven?

The increase of police salaries effected under authority of a law passed by the Legisture will entail, it is computed, an addition of \$600,000 to the sum to be raised by taxation for put lie purposes this year, but it may, on the other hand, open a way to the return to the legal channels of revenue of many large sums of money hitherto diverted from the treasury by the exigent demands of the Police cruited from the fines imposed upon members of the police force and from volunteer contrioutions. Of late years, however, sums of money derived from public revenues have been turned ever to this purpose, denuding he city's revenue account of many payments properly applicable to a reduction of taxes. Here are some of the Items so diverted last year, the figures being taken from the official report of the Police Department: Excise licenses, \$300,000; steam beiler certificates \$13.000; surplus cash appropriated for salaries (not returned to treasury), \$103,891; masked ball permits, \$8,405; pistol permits, \$1,345, and sales of unclaimed property. \$1,070.

Under a law passed in 1803 a percentage of all police salaries (amounting last rear to \$61] . 000) was payable to this fund, and no loss to the treasury was incurred thereby, but the other items above named properly belong to the treasury account in diminution of taxation. and the increase of the salaries of the uniformed force opens the way for the payment henceforth of such sums into the city treasury as a part offset to the sum of \$600,000 or thereabouts added henceforth to the expense for salaries.

Occasional poetry should be exempt from eriticism, and it is merely for the purpose of directing attention to the case with which verse in quantities and styles to suit is manufastured in Boston, that we quote these lines from the poem read by Prof. Anto Bares at the

Bowdein centennial celebration: "Men of our college, gathered here to day, If this be an hard saying; if I seem

It may be said that this reads very much like prose, but that is just the point. As long as the Boston manufacturers are masters of the proper use of capital letters, the ou'put o ston poetry, custom-made and to order, will be practically unlimited. And how much better are Prof. Baren's tranquillizing lines than would be the delirious dithyrambs of a Bacchie and Anacreontic bard like the Hon. MELVILLE WESTON FULLER, who hear! the deliberate patter of Prof. Barns's feet and was soothed and rested thereby.

Farragut Post, G. A. R., of Lincoln, Neb. uts a warmth into its resolutions that can be felt at this distance. Farragut Post recon zends "the confiscation of the Canneniz plant as a military necessity," makes some vivid poetical remarks about "the dungeon cell and the gallows tree," and advises that in all future trials of armor plate from this plant, Canvegge and his man Farce be placed immediately behind the target till the test is completed." There must be something heating in the Nebraska grass that gets into the cows that give the milk that gets into the punch that gets into Farragut Post, G. A. R., and thence into resolutions.

Not only is June the month of school ommencements, roses, and weddings, but it is also the month of American battles. conflicts in defence of the Stars and Stripes have taken place in this month toan in any other thirty days of the rear. In all, 101 battles have been fought by Uncle Sam in this favorite month. Mar, which comes second, has anniversaries of 79 battles, and April 71. while the other months of the year dwindle down to an average of 28 battles. The first a reat baitle for American liberty, Bunker Hill, was fought in June, and the equalir important battle of Monmouth took place three years later. There were also the desperate naval actions between the British transports and the Defence, the Trumbull and the Watt, and the repulse of the British fleet under Sir PETER PARKER from Charleston, B. C. It was in June. 1803, that the American squadron under Capt. John Robouns captured a Tripolitan war ship off Tripoli, and twelve years afterward Capt. STEPHEN DESTUR took the Algerian frigate Mashouda and the brig of war Estido off the coast of Africa. It was in the month of June, during the war of 1812. that Uncle Sam got in some of his best licks at JOHNNY BULL. In this month Lieut. JOHNUA BAUNEY with his gunbests gave the British equadron in Chesapeake Bar a lively shaking ip, while on Lake Ontarto the American Lady of the Lake captured the British Lady Murray with tweaty-one officers belonging to the British army. It was in June, 1814, that the Yankes Wasp spent pinereen minutes in inducing the Engilsh Reindeer to haul down her colors, and a year later our Pea-cock captured the English Nautilus in the Fast Indies. In the war with Blezion there was some excellent work done in the mouth of June. Takasco was captured by the Yankee tars under Capt MATTHEW CALBRAITH PERSY; and on June 30, 1847, 240 of our sallers at tacked 500 Mexicans who had intrenched themselves in the village of Tamuitay, three

miles from Tabasca. Approaching within a quarter of a mile of the place. Commander

Busnow fell into an ambush, but steadily re-

flight. In this affair the Americans had two

turned the Mexicans' fire and put them

killed and five wounded. Some of the hottest work of the civil war was done in the month of June, beginning with the battle of Feir Cake, fought June 1, and ending with the bat-tle of White Onk, fought June 30. Between these two conflicts there were such battles as Cold Harbor, Pledmont, Memohla, numerous desperate affairs before Petersburg, the Rear sarge-Alabama fight, Kens-aw Mountain, Mechanicaville, Gaines's Mill, an attack on Vicksburg, Savage Station, and several other such actions. Taking it all in all, June has been a tolerably lively month for Uncle Sam.

What is this grinning gee that comes from the Thirteenth Indiana Congress dis-"The name of CRABLES GIRARD CONN IS coupled with the Presidency." Mr. Conw to the Congressman from the Thirteenth district, and there is no doubt about his Pondemeeracy. But how can he get ahead of Coxer? Cons is at once previous and late. The place is spoken for.

The most protuberant and rising son of Fame in Kansas at present is the Hon. Drox BLUE, Col. BLUE is a candidate for Congress man, but is not dependent upon election for his glory. He is framed in the prodigality of nature, being exactly nine feet one inch long and five and one-sixth inches wide His voice is even higher and thinner than himself. What makes him a statesman is his manner of wearing his neck. He wears it plain, without collar or cravat. A collar button made from the drumetick of a dodo found near Abilene is his sole ornament. Col. Dick Blux is simple in his apparel, but he has come to stay.

It is a queer fact that every chicken born west of the Mississippi since the Hon. Wil-LIAM JENNINGS BRYAN'S great silver-eating act at Omaha has had four legs and either sliver clocks or sliver spurs on each one of 'em. Suc is the power of eloquence.

### THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

Minister Bowell Addresses the Delegate on the Work Before Them,

OTTAWA, June 20.-The first session of the Imperial Con'erence was held here to-day. The Hon. Theodore Davies, representing the Hawaiian Islands, was present. An impression has provailed that Mr. Davies's mission to Canada was more for the purpose of initiating loser political than trade relations between Hawaii and the British empire. To this Mr. Davies gave an emphatic denial. The people of Hawait, he said to-night, want their inde pendence, and while they all desire to maintaln the most friendly relations with Great Britain and her colonies, they would revolt at any attempt to bring their islands under the

British flag. At the meeting of the conference, the Hon. Mackenzie Bowell was elected President and Sir Adolphe Caron Vice-President. Both are members of the Canadian Cabinet. In addressing the delegates Mr. Bowell drew attention to the fact that while the several Australian colonies have power, under their respective constitutions, to discriminate against one another they have no power to enter into any preferential arrangement with any foreign nation. Canada is bound to observe and respect the treaties that Great Britain negotiates with foreign countries. The British Government has been inclined to permit Canada to negotiate her own commercial treaties when they will not conflict with the interests of the Empire. An effort has been made to induce Great Britain to abrogate that section of her treaties with Germany and other continental powers which makes Canada a party to them, under the most favored nation clause, but so far without the success hoped for.

Mr. Bowell then drew the attention of the onference to the several subjects which they would have to deal with, including the Australlan-Canadian cable, the Copyright law, and increase of mail facilities. Touching on the trade question he dwelt on the possibility

the trade question he dwelt on the possibility of a commercial union between the colonies on the basis of the tariff policy of each colony, whether free trade or protective, by establishing differential rates of duty on all products coming from such colonies.

The conference to-morrow will give pre-liminary attention to trade questions, and on Monday the Pacific cable scheme with le laid before the delegates. The Earl of Jersey, who comes here to represent the British Government, evidently listends to listen and not to talk. He will inform the conference whenever, in his opinion, their proposed action might be regarded as an infringement or encoachment upon the prerogatives of the British Government. It is believed that the primary object of the conference is to mature a practical scheme for laying a cable between a practical scheme for laying a cable betwee Australia, Honolulu, and Canada.

# MANLY WORDS.

From the Phyladelphia Resard

In choosing Mr. Singerly by acclausation as their andidate for Governor the Democrats of Pennsylvasia put a handicap on the utterance of this journal At the same time they laid their mandate upon Mr Singerly himself in such a complimentary and com-manding way that he cannot disregard it. Because his democracy is broad gauge he feets bound to lead where he has becought other men to follow. He repre sents no faction and would not accept the call of a faction. He despises faction and contenns it; but the spontaneous desire of the whole party in a time of oubt and distress admits of no dental. If the Demoracy in Pennsylvania were in a position to elect the next Governor of the State, Mr. Singerly would feel it his duty to insist upon a stronger and more experinced candidate for the Governorship.

But there is such a thing as making a losing debt to its ultimate result a winning one. The names of the other gentlemen on the State ticket give it atrength and coherence. The resolutions show that the party will stand by its guns. It is a fight on the part of the minority for principle—for honest money, for fair tax-ation, for uncrippled trade, for constitutional and gen-tical government. In such a contest there is no oc-casion for mud throwing. If Damocrata cannot win on the merit and soundness of the policies which the support, victory will be without credit or an Detent in the advocacy of right brings no dishonor nd leaves behind no sting.

# Harvard Punches Still on Deck

From the Drawn Feering Record.

The order probabiliting punches and liquous at the commencement exercises at Harvard to being more hon red in the breach than in the observance to-day I stroiled into Holwarthy, where the members of the class of '70 were awapping stories. They were well prepared to receive thirsty friends. Three bowle stared at the guests; one contained the innocent lemonad (without a stick), one the amber fluid, "der vateriand," and, horror of horrors, the third how! was filled to the brim with good old claret punch. As at Haiworthy so at the majority of the other reunions. Beer beer everywhere, and planty of it far as known, an efforts were made to enforce the order against liquors and pinches, and Harvard has pitality is the same as of old, and dispensed in the

same old style.

J. Adam Beds says that he has only recently seen the motto of the Democracy in a street car, where hung a sign, " Dangerous to stand on the platform." The Best Lexaw Report, of Course, From the East Bamping S.

Score One for Jadam.

From the Minnespolis Times.

Tun Sex has given the best report of the Laxow in Singerly Song for the Pennsylvania Farm-

### ers' Club. Come, farmers, fill your flowing bowl, Until it doth run over;

If Singerly can reach the goal You'll all be in high ciover Pennsylvania Democrats Picked good William out, and that's Why we raise our load vivals: Singerly, thrice over!

The Farmers' Club, since he belongs. Drinks Holstein milk in bumpers; There's life and spirit in their songs. Their anecilotes are thum pers The milk costs slightly more than fire, But, then, that is nebody's bis. For Bill's a farmer, boys, as is A regular old humper.

Then betwe to Houstein William, now, Ye farmers all drink hearty: And here's to William's Holstein cow, Which William milks don't start be Says that milk sexts more than fine, But, then, that is nobody's him. Bill's a fatmer, boys, as is & scedik to his party.

REPRCY OF THE INCOME TAX. For Whose Benefit This Atroctous Ontr Is to Be Imposed on the Country.

From the Outseason Dathy News.

One of the greatest objections to the income ax annex to the Tariff bill is that it is another levice of extertion. It is an additional pull or taxeaters who have entirely too many pulls already. It opens up to the demagogues, political adventurers, campaign speculators, and chronic drones of the country a new resource of rap'ne and revelry. The man without an income who fancies that this enlargement of the field of aggressive taxation is going to relieve or benefit him a cent is the eager dupe of his own hopeless prejudices. There is not a cent in it for anybody save the increasing warms of taxeaters. It takes money the people throughout the country and gathers it into the public tressury for campaign and party uses. It multiplies and increases the prizes in the dangerous lettery of American po ittes. Of course some people are not inclined to

believe this statement, because their favorite politicians have preached to them the inustice that they have suffered and fro they are to be relieved by this method of despoiling the rich and wicked and have promlead to them a much needed relief. In due time they will see that they have nothing whatever to expect from such demands for more and more. Mr. Thomas G. Shearman declares most truthfully that "the last years of the American income tax were a carnival of fraud, perjury, and blackmail." Mark the prediction, that the present efforts to resort to the same method of taxation in aggravated form, if successful, will lead speedily back to the same old outrages. Mark another prediction.
The law will bring with it no advantage whatever to any class of the American people save those who with their party or political raiders and relatives are determined to depend and fatten upon the public revenue drawn from the pockets and hands of the people who earn and save it. It is merely a way of getting more money for party pre-tor ans and pensioners who actually boast of billion-dollar congresses and who stand cager and determined to constantly multiply and increase the spoil.

### PEDERAL TROOPS IN RIOTS. A New Order from Army Hendquarters,

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, MAY 25, 1804.

General Orders No. 15,-The following instructions are issued for the government of department commanders;

Whenever the troops may be lawfully employed, under the orders of the President, to suppress 'insurrection in any State, against the government thereof." as provided in section 5,297 of the Revised Statutes; or to "en force the execution of the laws of the United States," when "by reason of unlawful obstruc-States," when "by reasen of unlawful obstructions, combinations, or assemblages of persons" it has "become impracticable, in the judgment of the Frealdent, to enforce, by the judgment of the Frealdent, to enforce, by the laws of the United States," as provided in section 5,28s of the Revised Statutes, the troops are employed as a part of the 'm litary power of the United States, and act under the orders of the President as Commander-in-Chief and his military subordinates. They cannot be directed to act under the orders of any civil officer. The commanding officers of the troops so employed are directly responsible to their military superiors. An unlawful or unauthorized act on their part would not be excusable on the ground of any order or request received by them from a marshal or any other civil officer.

By command of Major-Gen Schootyng. eommand of Major-Gen. SCHOFIELD: GEO. D. RUGGLER, Adjutant-General.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It is beyond uestion that the most dangerous foe to American labor is the vast number of ignorant and stolid foreigners who come to this country for no other purpose than to get food enough to keep body and soul together, with never a thought of what a republic is, and with no more appreciation of freedom than their an-cestors have had during a thousand rears of foreign slavery. Before they have been in the country a six-month, they are ripe for and they do irreparable injury to the cause and tyrannize over the American workingmen in a way capital would never dare do. Among the recent strikes of miners this class of foreigners largely predominated. and the majority of them were unnaturalized. In view of this fact, and for the protection o the best interests of the whole country, would not the passage of a law to return all unnat uralized persons to their own country when convicted of rioting and lawlesness, such as have characterized these latest strikes, be of value not only in correcting but preventing

Such a law would be a menace to these people, and it would not require more than one or two exportations of the unnaturalized to teach the others that if they expect to run this country they will, at least, have to live in it long enough to give them a right to do it. Of course, if a man were once exported it would forever stand as a bar to his reentering the country. Have our national legislators the wisdom and the courage to enact any laws of this kind?

Protest of a Man who Paid Itis Income Tax. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: As a young man just entering life I passed through the trying years of 1860-0, and well remember the

income tax making its drafts on a small salary. Through and through for the Union, and willing to do and bear all for the sake of preserving it. I yet well remember how edique that tax was to me and tens of thousands of others firmly loyal to the Government. Thanks for your vigorous opposition to a measure not now having a shadow of excuse.

# Italians Ready to Do Farm Work.

To the English of The New-Nr. While thousands of laborers are starving for want of work, we see large extensions of virgin and uncultivated grounds the ould form the fortune not only of the proprietors, but of many families.
dentifyou, through your accredited newspaper, that

Could you, through your accredited newspaper, that encounters the esteem of all readers, and that is read by all New Yorkers and by thousands of more people, indicate us acqueites or private application with previous and torinal acresionate, would dispose of flerir capitalish behings the work, as we have ready groud italian agreeic suriets who with the year would be able of making out of the predocties sufficient money to ready the proprietors, and, heades making smooth for predictions state.

If you will be kind shough to answer, you can use the following address.

PALLATOR VIOLA & CO.

But Your, June 27.

### Banger in the Ferrybonts, To run Russen or Tun bun-Sir. In view of the recen-

greadful frowning of so many people in the bay and off fandy flook, it seems opportune to call for an in-vestigation by Tut Stor of a dangerous state of affairs in the East and North River ferryboats. In my frein the Fast and North River ferryboats. In my frequantity on them I have for a long time taken partionar pains to see how man, employees are on dary
in the engine room, being years ago a great hubbob.

In the engine room, being years ago a great hubbob
and are a shoulder the pain to the property of the frightful risk we have in amounting as we thought,
of the frightful risk we have them two plots have
always been on stary. I believe.

But of what avais are two plots if the so itary anginear should have a fainting spell, an attack of ago
plexy, or hard failure? In view of the crossed three
loads carry and the ct see abaves we often a times between them and other craft one its mention the me infrequent collesions, it seems to me that here is a state
of affairs that waits inoutly for instant reform. If The
Sex will investigate and call attention to this great
pertit it will be the means of average a pertile stimates
like in autre to occur with the preacht arrangement of
only one dome in the engine room.

Beoperty, Jude 27.

# Bubbs Ferry.

To fas Epiron or Tun Sun-Ser. I wrote yau at some ength on the 27th inst. to settle Dobbs Ferry right length on the 27th inst. to settle Dubbs Ferry right (an say same man, familiar or unfamiliar with geography-mot ic say Estolutionary history-or say one with access to books sunness that Wachington and Rochambean, being already foreither removed a wite river into an enemy's country, or on the definition more decimal to consult separation when they were nised, with their aromes, on the side of the fiver Broper to execute their movements? in the surver Broper to the realists who can doubt that the explosation of this apparent condition for history is that Donnie Ferry was on the west sude of the littles to the survey was not of the littles of the Broper to the Bakers "littlerary of Washington" Lippinchies Tooling which soldies the whose question.

A level number is that of the Century Magasize for July. The articles are interesting the litealra-tions excellent. Mr. Culy's sugraving after Jacob var Rayminet is one of the danset of his many fine works. Normintees by Nrs. Burton blurrison and by Mr. F. Marien, Grandard are begun in the number. NOW SHERE'S FRAUD WITH GUMS. Arrests Made in a Case that Resemble

PHELADRIPHIA, June 29.—Mortimer H. Bick-ler, President of the Penn Steel Casting and Machine Company of Chester; Frederick Balt, manager of the same company, and James T Anderson, foreman, had a hearing before United States Commissioner Bell this morning, charged with conspiracy to defraud the Government in making gun forgings. This charge is based on substituting old eastings. which had proved defective, as fresh ones, af ter erasing the old stamp marks, and in making a stamp in imitation of the inspector's stamp, and giving the specimen, which is sent to Washington, an additional treatment after the inspector had stamped it, so that this specimen would represent a better quality than

those which are treated by the United States Lieut. W. Irving Chambers of the navy testified that he was assigned to Philadelphia as an inspector of ordnance, and a part of his duties was to inspect the castings made by the Penn Company. He testified that this company had a contract to make what are called oscillating slides for five-inch guns, pivot

pany had a contract to make what are called oscillating slides for five-inch guns, pivot stands for five and four inch guns, and top carriages for five-inch guns all of which are parts used in mounting these guns on United States vessels.

Lieut. Chambers explained the method of testing castings. He said that on each casting there was left a small excess of material about an inch square and six inches long, which was called a coupon. It was this coupon on which the test was made. Before it was broken off the casting it was stamped with an anchor. The tests were made to determine the elastic limit and tensile atrength. Continuing the witness said: 'On May 11 is atamped a coupon, the end with the anchor stamp. To be tested it was necessary that the coupon, which was square in cross section, should be turned on a lathe, reund, and this necessaltated the removal of the stamp from the elde to the end of the caupon.

Trevious to this I had, at the Midvale Steel works, ground off a ring which was on the upper part of the anchor in my stamp. After stamping the coupon with this mutilated anchor atamp the coupon was turned over to the Penn Sicol Company to be turned. About half an hour later, when it again came into my possession, it was quite hot and bore these marks ishowing the steel couponly which, as you see, are a very clear impression of an anchor, not the one I put on half an hour before. This bar failed to come up to the requirements on elongation, and I then took a piece of steel from the terrel for testing purposes, and marked on it two anchors, measuring accurately the distance between them: when this plece of steel was returned to me after being turned, the distance between the anchors had increased by a quarter of an inch."

At District Attorney Ingram's request the cross-examination of Lieut Chambers was adjourned, and Lieut, John H. Gibbons, stationed at the Washington Navy Yard, testified that in a lot of castings received there from the Penn heed Company, in all, six tep carriages and the Washington, wi

The hearing was adjourned until Tuesday.

### BYERS WANTS TO SPRINKLE.

Testing the City's Power to Make an Ex-clusive Street-sprinkling Contract. The controversy between Moses G. Byers and the Street Sprinkling Association came up before Judge Barrett yesterday on a motion in behalf of Byers for a mandamus to compel the Commissioner of Public Works to grant him a permit for the use of water for sprin-kling the streets.

Under an act of 1893 the city made a contract with the Street Sprinkling Association for ten years for the sprinkling of the streets, the association to pay \$28,000. The association contends that this is an exclusive privilege, and that no one else can participate lege, and that no one else can participate. Byers, under an act of the Legislature passed this year, insists that he has a right, upon securing a majority of subscribers along a stipulated route, to sprinkle the streets of that route, notwithstanding the contract with the Street Sprinkling Association.

Albert Boardman, who represented Byers, argued that it would be illegal for the city authorities to make an exclusive contract with any association, as the decisions are against the right of the city authorities to grant monopolies.

nopoles.
Assistant Corporation Counsel Counselly pre-sorted affidavirs to show that while Mr. Byers had 150 subscribers along the route the asso-ciation had fully 200. Mr. Boardman denied

this.

Judge Barrett was at first inclined to think that the mandamus should be granted, but as it was insisted by the Assistant Corporation Counsel that there was an issue of fact presented as to the number of subscribers he took the papers for the purpose of examining them as to this point and reserved his decision.

### IN FAVOR OF THE ST. NICHOLAS. Referee Choate's Decision in the Madison Square Bank Suit.

Referee William G. Choate filed an opinion resterday in the suit brought by the receivers of the Madison Square Bank against the re ceiver of the St. Nicholas Bank. The suit involves \$372,000 paid out by the St. Nichalas nk on Madison Square Bank checks receive through the Clearing House after the Madison Square Bank closed. Referee Choate decides the suit in favor of the St. Nicholas Bank. He

the suit in favor of the St. Nicholas Bank. He also sustains the Clearing House rules under which the bank acted.

The referse devotes considerable space to the checks which were alleged to have been irregularly drawn after the bank's suspension was decided upon. He holds that the two checks drawn by ex-State Treasurer Danforth—one for \$150,000 and the other for \$100,000—were v. 4. He says that while it was true that Mr. Illiant the President of the bank, and Mr. Majonned, one of the directors, were sureties upon Mr. Danforth's bond, he was unable to find from the evidence that the bank through its officers or directors actively promoted the drawing of these checks or their payment at the Clearing House.

As regards the checks drawn by the Uhlman brothers, he says that there may be some question as to whether the cornorations which were paid by the checks can hold the proceeds. This is especially the case with the check drawn by Frederick Uhlman, a director of the bank, for \$50,000.

The case will be taken to the Court of Appeals.

### DISAGREES WITH THE MAY JURY. The June Grand Jury Commends Raymond Street Jall's Condition.

The May Grand Jury in Brooklyn presented Raymond street jail as a veritable pest house. and severely condemned Sheriff Buttling for his inhuman manner of treating the prisoners. Yesterday the June Grand Jury also brough Yesterday the June Grand Jury also brought in a presentment about the jail, which differs very widely from that of its predecessor.

It pronounces the cells clean, the food excellent and wholesome, and everything about the prison in as perfect a condition as possible. The county farm at bt. Johniand and all the Flatbush institutions also come in for laviance present. ish praise.

The Constitutional Convention

ATRANY, June 20. - In the Constitutional Cor vention this morning Chairman Cady of the Canal Committee introduced two amendments providing for the improvement of the canals. drawn by the Canal Conference. George Clinton of Buffalo is President. The amendments provide for the deepening of the Champlain and the Erio canals, and that the State may issue bonds for the work. The resolution of the Committee on Printing

providing for the distribution of certain of the providing for the distribution of certain of the Convention manuals and proposing the printing of the proceedings in certain newspapers was a special order, and was taken up. Resolutions providing for the distribution of the copies of the proceedings and documents and for the printing of 1,450 copies of proposed amendments were adopted. The question of publishing the proceedings of the Convention in two daily papers in Albany, for distribution throughout the Nate, was then taken up and discussed at length. It was lost by a vote of 52 to 15. The minority voted almost solidly against it.

Adjourned to Thursday next at 10 A. M.

A Medal for the Normannia's Skipper. Capt. Heinrich Parends of the Hamburg-

American steamship Normannia, which ar rived resterday, received the medal of the Prussian Order of the Crown from Emperor William just before he sailed from Hamburg. The medal is across of gold with time custing. In the castre there is a crown, with the words: "tood be with us." On the other side are the too be with us." On the other shie are the initials of the Empero, and the name of the stipper.

Capt llarens rocen by finished his one hundredth trip across the Atlantic as a master, and that is why he received the medal.

# A Whole Horse None too Much

Gov. Greenhalize will not permit members of his staff to ride torses having their tails docked. The Governorts right, No member of the staff of the Governor of the old llar state should be seen riding part of a horse.

AGAINST THE LIQUOR TRAPPIC

Montelair's Clergymen and Women Protest Against It to the Council, MONTCLAIR, June 20.-A special meeting of the Town Council was held last night to give

the citizens a chance to express their views on the license question. Petitions were presented signed by one-third of the voters in the town praying the council to grant no licenses what Andrus B. Howe addressed the Council on behalf of the citizens' Committee of One Hun-

dred. The Rev. William A. Hubbell, repre-

dred. The Rev. William A. Hubbell, representing the ministers, handed in petitions signed by 73R voters. Mrs. William F. Pinkham, who said she represented the homes of Monteiair, said:

"Drug stores are respectable saloons; some of them. I mean, that supply rich young men with all the drink they want. Greers houses are as bad as many drug stores, for they supply the servants."

The Rev. William Perry appeared to enter his protest against the the granting of licenses on behalf of the colored people of the town. The Rev. Amory H. Bradford said that the heautiful fown of Monteiair did not want the liquor traffic. He did not know of any town in the country, not even Cambridge, that had a larger majority of educated and intelligent men than Montelair.

The hearing was elosed by Chairman Wilson saying that all that had been said would be considered by the Council.

# THE CITY AND THE ARCHITECTS.

# Six Plans for the Proposed Municipal Building Vet to Be Paid For,

The motion of James Ashdown Audaler, architect, to compel the Commissioners for the new municipal building in City Hall Park to select the six best designs for a new City Hall, from the 134 plans laid before them, and to return the plans to the architects, was denied by Justice Barrett of the Supreme Court yes-

by Justice Barrett of the Supreme Courtyesterday, without prejudice to any other proceedings to be taken by Audsiey.

By the advertised terms the Cemmissioners notified architects that six of the best plans would be selected. The author of the best plan was to have control of the construction and get five per cent. on the first million dellars of the cost, four per cent. on the second million, and three per cent, on any greater cost of construction. For the five next best plans each was to be paid \$2,000. Now the Legislature has repealed the law authorizing the crection of the building in City Hall Park, and the Commission is left without powers.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Connolly said that none of the plans was satisfactory, and any way the Commissioners cannot act.

Justice Barrett said he could not order to be done what was impossible of execution. Any obligations the city had incurred to the architects could be protected in another proceeding.

### IMPROTEMENTS IN THE PARKS.

Contracts for Ten Different Works, to Cont 8190;000, About to Be Let. Estimates have been prepared by the Park ing an expenditure of \$100,000. Bids will be opened for all of them at a meeting to be held on July 11. The improvements and their estimated cost

are as follows: For rallings and lampposts or the Jerome avenue and Ogden avenue apthe Jerome avenue and Ogden avenue approaches to the new McComb's Dam Bridge, proaches to the new McComb's Dam Bridge, \$20,000; building a tunnel and dra n under the Harlem River Drivewar, \$14,000; filters for the Castle Garden aquarium, \$7,000; tiling the aquarium floor, \$12,000; constructing an entrance to Central Park at West Ninetieth street, \$14,000; asphalt and other materials for walks in Central Park, \$20,000; a tool house and shed in the Central Park, near the second transverse road, \$9,000; completing the work of regulating and grading the military parade ground in Van Cortlandt Park, \$39,000; erecting a cottage in Riverside Park at Seventy-ninth street, \$7,000, and furnishing hard rubler pipes, valves, and other fixtures for the aquarium, \$4,000.

# ROBBED A COLLEGE STUDENT.

Highwaymen Set Upon a Columbia Man Near Boston Common-Two Arrests.

BOSTON, Jupe 20.-George P. Bryant, a stulent of Columbia College, was the victim of highwaymen in this city at an early hour this porning. Two of the men are under arrest. Bryant had been to New London to see the race, and reached Boston on a train soon after midnight. Having an aunt living in Medford.

midnight. Having an aunt living in Medford, and not having much cash he thought he would make a trade with a hordie driver to take him there. He offered the cab driver \$1, but the latter would not go for less than \$2. Brrant had only \$2.10 in money, so he waiked over to the Common and sat down. He carried in his hand a blue flag, a cane, and umbrella, done up together.

A young man joined him, and after talking, asked him to go to his room on Boylston place, and spend the night. Brrant accepted the invitation, but as a on as the men atepped into Boylston place three other men spring upon Brrant and took his watch and money away from him. He called for the police, and one of the men was arrested on the spot. Later another man was arrested. The two men gave their names as Patrick Leonard and Thomas J. Moran.

PEARL'S ARCITC STEAMER.

the Bryant Party North. St. Jone's, N. F., June 29.-The steamer Falcon, which will carry the Peary auxiliary expedition to Greenland, arrived from Sydner last night with a full cargo of coal. She will discharge 100 tons in order to make room for discharge 100 tons in order to make room for a year's provisions and other material which she must carry. She will likely go into dock to-morrow to have her bottom cleared. The officers contemplate buying a ship's decknouse for the northern trip, in order to have plenty of accommodation, and to dismantle it when it becomes necessary to take Feary's Arctic house aboard. The Falcon will probably start on next Friday.

# BUNBEAMS.

-- Yesterday, for the first time since the rule against the newsboys seising papers on the street cars went into effect," said a citizen, "I saw a man in a street car buy a paper; he was in a Broadway car, and he bought the paper through a window. As he reached out for it it seemed a long time back to the days when the boys used to jump on and off the cars."

-The "Isabella Heimath" in Amsterdam avenue, ea-

tablished five years ago by Mr. Oswald Ottendorfer, was originally designed as a home for indigent women, but among these who enjoy its privileges are infirm old men and chronic invalids. The expense of its main tenance is over \$2,000 a year, part of which sum is contributed by members of a society bearing the name of the home.

"I don't have to stand on a barrel to look over the

fence into the pard where they keep the 50s, said a middle aged man, "but I met a man the eiter day who made me feet like a youngster. He was a man older than I, but very actively engaged to business He certainly wouldn't consider himself old, but he did and this energetic speech has made me feel young ever

-What caunts as a good trade depends on the sort of business a man is doing, Suppose a man is eniting bananas from a push cart in a locality elements trade runs mostly in pennies. A boy runhing past throws down a cent and pieza up a banana and buffres on. That's good enough business, but perhaps the next boy stops and surveys the bananas carefully believe making his selection, he has only a cent to spend, an It is important that he shall get a good one lighted money; there is no recourse if he doesn't that a sow work. New, suppose somebody comes should safely any, three banesias at once, picks up the nearest three hands and one and the source three banesias at once, picks up the nearest three banesias at once, picks up the nearest three banesias at once, picks up the nearest three banesias at once in the source three banesias at the source three banesias at the source three banesias at the s good-looking bananas at a rent race without delay, and hands over three dents to the vent or and passes on; that's a good trads.

"We are all more or less creatures of balat," said Mr. theory by, accustomed to gone the same roads and seeing the same things are and over again. It is surprising what novely we can did simply by walking on the other side of the street, and you don't have ing on the other aids of the street, and you don't have to go far beyond that to wait into practically a new country. For example, I had always lived below Fifty-mich street, and had been accustomed, as many airs, to going always over and over again to ease by the name pinces in the bars. Now, I have uplowed and ap-proach the bar a from a new direction, it is take going into a strange country, and it is certainly a boughtful proach the fact from a new direction, it is a finite into a straige country, and it is certainty a found that one. I have extended my emplorations, more in by this pleasant, new superious, and i find fresh beauty exclywhere. It's a time country, and a man might do were than it spend some little time exploiting it."

— the form of annuaement that children have new that her didn't use to have when I was a boy, said to be a finite the large. Nowaling a consistent of the country of the consistent is the consistent of the consistent

spin, " is the fun of husting the bag. Nowadays many things come from the green's and elembers to mashed request. The coungster takes the em; bag and with his thumb and foreflorer are ind the open end of it he forms a neck with an open ng through which he may indute it. Then with a codden to one he brings the bag down upon the other hand and et photos it with a report whose forders is determined by the size of the bar, the fulness of its inflation, the tightness of the grip around the mass and her force of the blow. The modern small boy continues grateful for this continues demestic Fourth of 18 f. one of many privileges that he snjoys test were units unlarged to his fathers."